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to say that, though he felt very grateful for the honour they had done him, he had neither sought nor desired it. And that, not because he cared for the detractive comparisons to which he felt he must inevitably be subjected, when it was borne in mind that he had been preceded by one of the most distinguished of modern travellers and discoverers, who was also a man of great general accomplishment, and by a gentleman to whose zeal, energy, ability, and tact the Society owed its foundation, its progress, and its strength. But he did care about the progress of anthropological science; and, looking to its interests, he did not think the Society had chosen the best man for the office he held; nevertheless, he had on that, as on all occasions, bowed to the opinion of the majority. Living so far from town as he did, he would be unable to attend the meetings so often as he could wish, but he hoped the members would make allowance for that, and supply any deficiencies that might occur. The Society was as strong as ever; the work to be done was plentiful, though as yet the labourers were few. He trusted that the Society would increase and widen out; and, like Aaron's rod, swallow up every other rod.

Dr. BEDDOE then read a paper "On the Physical Characteristics of the People of Brittany." Dr. Beddoe's paper was founded on his personal observations during a short tour in Bretagne, and on those of M.M. Broca, Boudin, Guibert, and Guiche; and the drift of it was to show that the Bretons were in general remarkable for shortness of stature, breadth of head, and darkness of hair and of eyes, and that these four characteristics, except perhaps the last, were almost invariably modified in the ratio of admixture of alien with purely Armorican blood. He found a great resemblance in person, as might be expected from the relations of the languages, between the Bretons and the Welsh and Cornish; and thought it probable that the comparative length of head, and the less frequency of black hair, in the people about Morlaix, might be due partly to the immigration of insular Britons in the fifth century.

On the motion of the DIRECTOR, seconded by Dr. J. HUNT, the thanks of the meeting were voted to Dr. Beddoe for his communication.

Dr. Charnock, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., V.P., read a paper on Locmariaker, of which the following is an—

Abstract.

To the north of Locmariaker, and on the route to Carnac, is a dolmen called Mané-Lud. It measures about twelve feet by ten, and you descend into it by a flight of stone steps. The slab which covers it is twenty-six feet by sixteen, and is broken into two pieces. Dr. Fouquet, who wrote on Dep. Morbihan, renders the name Mané-Lud, (B. Bret., *Mane-Ludu*), Montagne Cendre; and he says it was not named, as some assert, from being formed of ashes, but because it incloses a sepulchral grotto. Dr. Charnock thought that the name may simply mean the "stone of Lud" (*Méan-é Lud*), to whom the monument was perhaps erected. It could hardly be called a mountain. Not far from the Mané-Lud lies a fallen menhir, broken into two pieces, and measuring twenty-six feet in length. Near it is a dolmen